UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

~~A/50/66~~
S/1995/47
17 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 17 January 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter from His Excellency Dr. Radoje Kontic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-01470 (E) 170195 180195

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ANNEX

Letter dated 17 January 1995 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

The letter dated 12 January 1995 from President Tudjman addressed to you (A/50/64-S/1995/28) has caused the grave concern of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over the decision of the Croatian authorities not to renew the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) after 31 March 1995. This unilateral decision is contrary to the positive results achieved in the past negotiations between the legitimate representatives of Knin and Zagreb. This decision threatens the peace process and can lead to the escalation of tensions and uncertainty, which is not favourable to the negotiating climate.

The Government of Yugoslavia would like to recall that UNPROFOR was sent to the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) to protect personal security and maintain peace, and wishes to point out that these reasons continue to exist. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assesses positively the past activities of UNPROFOR in the preservation of peace, and considers that its presence is still necessary.

The Government of Yugoslavia appeals to the United Nations to call on Croatia to re-examine its decision in accordance with the previous formal assurances that UNPROFOR would remain as long as there was danger to the security of people and peace, and that the world Organization would decide independently and on the basis of merit on the duration of the UNPROFOR mandate.

The Government of Yugoslavia emphasizes once again that the problems of the crisis in former Yugoslavia can be solved successfully only through negotiations and peacefully. Therefore, we have always supported the affirmation of the negotiating process and the unavoidable role of the United Nations. This role includes also the presence of UNPROFOR in the regions of possible military conflicts.

I take this opportunity to express our full support for your efforts to find a just solution and lasting peace in the former Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Radoje KONTIĆ
Prime Minister of the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/48
17 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that between 11 and 14 November 1994 a number of United States helicopters overflew the Iraqi port of Mina' al-Bakr several times a day at different altitudes.

Furthermore, at 1600 hours on 11 November 1994 a United States Navy vessel approached Mina' al-Bakr from the east and then withdrew. It returned at 0530 hours on the following day with a helicopter gunship on board, approaching to a distance of 1.5 nautical miles from the port. It remained there until 0700 hours and then withdrew and disappeared from sight.

These incidents confirm that the United States of America is continuing to engage in provocative actions against Iraq.

I request you to intervene, as required by the responsibilities entrusted to you under the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to preventing any recurrence of such unwarranted actions and so that stability, peace and security may prevail in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-01495 (E) 180195 180195 190195

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1995/49
17 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a table showing the 2,469 miscellaneous bombs, shells, rockets and other ordnance, some of the remnants of the 30-Power aggression against Iraq, that were found and disposed of in all parts of Iraq in the period 1-31 December 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-01488 (E) 180195 180195 190195

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Annex

Monthly bomb-disposal statement, 1-31 December 1994

No.	Governorate	Number and type of ordnance disposed of
1	Baghdad	2 defence grenades 1 assault grenade 1 Russian-made defence grenade 1 Russian-made 105-mm shell warhead 1 60-mm mortar shell 1 Italian-made anti-personnel mine
2	Diyala	3 armour-piercing shells
3	Salah al-Din	3 spherical bombs
4	Muthanna	62 spherical bombs 518 ribbon bombs
5	Basra	150 cluster bombs 18 other bombs 20 80-mm mortar shells 6 FAZ rockets 2 spherical bombs
6	Anbar	100 cluster bombs
7	Babil	1 defence hand-grenade
8	Najaf	5 mortar shells 2 launchers 2 launchers
9	Karbala	3 artillery shells 1 182-mm mortar shell
10	Maysan	2 anti-tank mines 46 cluster bombs 1 394 defence and assault grenades 38 Katyusha rockets 86 anti-aircraft shells

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~~A/49/831~~
S/1995/50
18 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 40
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 17 January 1995 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express the greatest concern at the growing Israeli settlement activity in the occupied West Bank in recent months.

On 17 September, Agence France-Presse reported that the Israeli Housing Ministry had given the green light for the construction of 1,050 new housing units in the West Bank settlement of Betar, south of Bethlehem. According to the same source, the Ministry announced that thousands more houses would be built in the West Bank along the pre-1967 cease-fire line with Israel, "effectively ending a building freeze announced by Prime Minister Rabin shortly after he returned to power in June 1992".

The November issue of Israeli Settlement, a Washington-based bimonthly publication of the Foundation for Middle East Peace, reported that as at 1 November 1994, 3,900 new housing units had been completed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that 15,000 units were planned to be constructed through 1997 in the "Greater Jerusalem" settlements of Maaleh Adumim and Givat Zeev, north and east of Jerusalem. According to The Christian Science Monitor of 4 January 1995, another 80,000 settlers would be settled on expropriated Arab land in Jerusalem and its environs.

On 22 December 1994, the daily Ha'aretz reported that settlers from Efrat had started preparation work for the establishment of a new settlement, Givaat Tamar, on nearby land confiscated from the West Bank village of El-Khadr south of Bethlehem. The same newspaper reported on 1 January 1995 that 200 dunums of land belonging to Kufr El-Labad near Tulkarm had been confiscated by

the military authorities to be used for the expansion of the Jewish settlement of Avnei Khefetz. These developments have triggered widespread demonstrations by Palestinians and Israeli peace activists, highlighting the importance of the settlement issue for the future exercise of Palestinian rights and the peace process itself.

On behalf of the Committee, I would like to recall that the Security Council, in its resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions, determined that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, have no legal validity, are in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Committee considers that the growing expansion and consolidation of settlements create facts on the ground inconsistent with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which the current peace process seeks to implement, and seriously compromise the agreements reached between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Noting the similar concerns expressed by the Council of the Arab League in its resolution of 5 January 1995 and by the Permanent Observer of Palestine in his letter to you of 9 January 1995 (A/49/824-S/1995/14), the Committee wishes to join them in appealing to you, to the Security Council, to the co-sponsors of the peace process and all others concerned to exert their influence on the Israeli Government to end its settlement policy, as an indispensable step towards the attainment of the just and lasting peace we are all working for.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSÉ
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise of
the Inalienable Rights of
the Palestinian People

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/51
18 January 1995

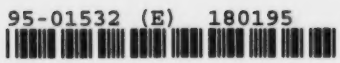
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the annexed joint statement made at the meeting of the Chiefs of Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces and the military forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) on 10 January 1995 at Chipipa be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Josefa COELHO da CRUZ
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-01532 (E) 180195 200195



Annex

Joint statement made at the meeting of the Chiefs of Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces and the military forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) on 10 January 1995 at Chipipa

1. The Chiefs of Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and the military forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), aware of their responsibilities regarding the success of the peace process in Angola, accept to provide all the necessary assistance for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) to carry out its mandate.

2. With a view to ensuring the success of the re-established cease-fire and in accordance with the Lusaka Protocol, they agree on the following:

(a) To ensure the immediate cessation of hostilities throughout the national territory;

(b) To proceed with the demobilization of troops in sensitive areas, where there is established contact, in the following order of priority: Huambo and Uige (priority No. 1); Moxico, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul (priority No. 2); Malange (priority No. 3); Bailundo and Andulo (priority No. 4). The demobilization shall be carried out in accordance with the criteria established by UNAVEM. Additionally, they agree to cooperate with UNAVEM, in each region, with the objective of coordinating and supervising their immediate demobilization;

(c) To enable the surveying of all the areas proposed for the deployment of United Nations troops, in accordance with the requirements specified by the UNAVEM teams, which will be escorted by representatives of the party holding authority in the territory of the location. In addition to that, they agree to supply all the necessary operational support, including transport and assistance to the UNAVEM teams carrying out the survey, so they can accomplish their mission;

(d) To give immediate permission for the movement of people and goods within the whole national territory. They also commit themselves to starting the operations for the demining of those areas with a greater concentration of land mines and block the access of people to such areas;

(e) To cooperate with UNAVEM in order to establish its monitoring and verification teams, particularly by appointing a liaison officer for the region and permitting access by UNAVEM to all areas in the country;

(f) To ensure the cessation of all kinds of hostile propaganda between the parties or directed at UNAVEM. To accomplish this, the media, both on the government side and on the UNITA side, shall stop immediately the dissemination and broadcasting of any propaganda material that might jeopardize the peace process;

(g) To establish three-way communications in accordance with the UNAVEM requirements, within 48 hours, effective 12 January 1995;

(h) To release all military prisoners detained and retained as a result of the conflict. The list of the military prisoners shall be supplied to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the next meeting;

(i) To form joint work teams for the land-mine deactivation operations, appoint liaison officers and lend all the necessary assistance to UNAVEM, such as providing information on the land-mines, surveying operations and mine deactivation.

Chipipa, 10 January 1995

For the Government of Angola

(Signed)

Gen. Joao BATISTA de MATOS
Gen. Chief of Staff of FAA

For UNITA

(Signed)

Gen. Arlindo Isaac CHENDA PENA "BEN-BEN"
Gen. Chief of Staff of the UNITA military forces

For UNAVEM

(Signed)

Gen. Chris Abutu GARUBA
Head of the Military Observers

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/52
18 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 December 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to you concerning the contract concluded with the American company Evergreen for the supply of three helicopters, together with their American crews, to work with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the place of the Canadian company. That letter protested against the contract, given the tense relations obtaining between the Republic of Iraq and the United States of America, and called for the contract reached to be reconsidered with a view to ensuring a reasonable degree of impartiality.

I should like to inform you that at 1140 hours on 11 January 1995 a UNIKOM helicopter belonging to the Evergreen company flew over the Iraqi port of Mina' Khawr al-Zubayr, which is outside the demilitarized zone. This is to be regarded as a flagrant violation of mandated functions.

I lodge a strong protest against an incident that is to be regarded as an infringement of Iraqi national sovereignty, and I request you to intervene, as required by the responsibilities entrusted to you under the Charter of the United Nations, to prevent any future recurrence.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-01586 (E) 190195 190195 200195

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/53
18 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDPESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list giving particulars of the continued violations of the cease-fire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 23 December 1994 and 11 January 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Iranian violations of the cease-fire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 23 December 1994-11 January 1995

1. 23 December 1994

At 1330 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian combat helicopter was observed inside Iranian territory flying at low altitude parallel to the international boundary. It disappeared behind the hills at coordinates 9995 going in the direction of Wadi Khawsah. Intermittent bursts of gunfire were heard from behind the Iranian hills when the aircraft appeared, and the firing ceased when it took off.

2. 28 December 1994

At 1300 hours the Iranian side raised an Iranian flag on an electricity pole on the road to the Iranian Khusrawi complex, 100 metres from the Iraqi barrier.

3. 28 December 1994

At 0800 hours a white flag bearing the words "Allahu Akbar" was raised inside the area of separation at coordinates 514501 opposite the Fakkah post.

4. 28 December 1994

At 1645 hours the Iranian side built a shelter using blocks, cement and sand at coordinates 911788 (Shalamjah).

5. 29 December 1994

At 0800 hours the Iranian side in the Mundhiriyah area erected a control barrier near the Iraqi control barrier at Mundhiriyah at a distance of 5 metres from our control point. A barrier was installed, together with a shelter and troops from the Border Guard.

6. 29 December 1994

At 1110 hours a new red flag bearing the words "Allahu Akbar" was raised inside the area of separation at coordinates 517506 opposite the Fakkah post.

7. 5 January 1995

At 1720 hours the Iranian side fired an 81-millimetre mortar shell in the direction of Faw. It fell on open ground at coordinates 322275.

8. 10 January 1995

At 1020 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen approaching at low altitude from the Shihabi area inside Iranian territory at coordinates 3446 towards

coordinates 3744 flying parallel to the boundary line. The aircraft disappeared at 1022 hours in the direction of Iranian territory.

9. 11 January 1995

At 1115 hours the Iranian side detained the Iraqi tug 7 Nisan and the Honduran tug Dunay while they were towing the vessel Layna in the entrance to the Shatt al-Arab channel as they were putting to sea from the port of Abu Falis.

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GENERAL

S/1995/54
18 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance, cause provocation, drop heat flares and break the sound barrier continued over the period 1-10 January 1995.

1 January 1995

Southern region: 29 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Qurnah, Artawi and Ushbayjah.

At 1425 hours on 1 January 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1518 hours.

2 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 37 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Artawi, Amarah and Salman.

On 2 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1046 hours and the other at 1347 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1250 and 1543 hours respectively.

3 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Artawi and Jalibah.

On 3 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1130 hours and the other at 1358 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1240 and 1510 hours respectively.

4 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah and Jalibah.

At 1105 hours on 4 January 1995, a hostile formation dropped 10 heat flares on the village of Badriyah, south of Dohuk.

At 1100 hours on 4 January 1995, a hostile formation dropped 10 heat flares in the Qaws area of Ninawa Governorate.

5 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 62 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Busayyah and Umm Qasr.

On 5 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1031 hours and the other at 1333 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1130 and 1405 hours respectively.

At 1655 hours on 5 December 1995, a hostile formation broke the sound barrier over the area to the south of Basra.

6 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul and Irbil.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah and Qurnah.

On 6 January 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1015, one at 1200 and one at 1425 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1245, 1307 and 1455 hours respectively.

At 1235 hours on 6 January 1995, a hostile formation dropped four heat flares in the Sahaji area, south-west of Mosul in Ninawa Governorate.

7 January 1995

Southern region: 59 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Basra and Jalibah.

On 7 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1130 hours and the other at 1500 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1225 and 1525 hours respectively.

At 1258 hours on 7 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over Nasiriyah, in Dhi Qar Governorate.

8 January 1995

Southern region: 68 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Khidr, Amarah and Artawi.

On 8 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1000 hours and the other at 1245 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1100 and 1345 hours respectively.

At 1300 hours on 8 January 1995, aggressor aircraft dropped six heat flares in the Salamiyah area of Ninawa Governorate.

9 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 72 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Artawi, Samawah, Rumaylah, Salman, Qal'at Salih and Chabaish.

On 9 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1055 hours and the other at 1250 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1300 and 1500 hours respectively.

At 1207 hours on 9 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over Nasiriyah in Dhi Qar Governorate.

10 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 7 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Artawi and Busayyah.

On 10 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 0953 hours and the other at 1240 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1105 and 1325 hours respectively.

At 1305 hours on 10 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over the Qurnah area in Maysan Governorate.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/55
19 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BELIZE, BENIN, BOLIVIA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, DOMINICA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, ISRAEL, JAMAICA, JORDAN, THE NETHERLANDS, THE PHILIPPINES, POLAND, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to convey to you the texts of the recommendation of the Member States participating in the multinational force in Haiti and the assessment of the Commander of the multinational force that a secure and stable environment has been established in Haiti. This recommendation and the statement are submitted in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, which states that the Security Council will make its determination to terminate the multinational force's mission "taking into account recommendations from the member States of the multinational force, which are based on the assessment of the commander of the multinational force".

We would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and the accompanying recommendation and statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Lionel HURST
Permanent Representative of
Antigua and Barbuda

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Emilio J. CARDENAS
Permanent Representative of
Argentina

(Signed) Mr. Richard ROWE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Australia to
the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Harcourt L. TURNQUEST
Permanent Representative of the
Bahamas

(Signed) Mr. Mohammad ZIAUDDIN
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to
the United Nations

(Signed) Ms. Teresa A. MARSHALL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Barbados to
the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Alex REYN
Permanent Representative of Belgium

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Edward A. LAING
Permanent Representative of Belize

(Signed) H.E. Mr. René Valery MONGBE
Permanent Representative of Benin

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Edgar C. OMISTE
Permanent Representative of Bolivia

(Signed) H.E. Mrs. Emilia C. DE BARISH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations

(Signed) Mr. Theis TRUELSEN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations

(Signed) Mrs. Edna J. MURPHY
Attaché
Permanent Mission of Dominica to the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Eugene M. PURSOO
Permanent Representative of Grenada

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Julio A. MARTINI HERRERA
Permanent Representative of Guatemala

(Signed) Mr. Samuel INSANALLY
Permanent Representative of Guyana

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Moshe MELAMED
Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel

(Signed) Ms. Sheila MONTEITH
Minister Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations

(Signed) Lt. Col Ahmand MASARWEH
Military Adviser
Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations

(Signed) Mr. Herman SCHAPEL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Felipe MABILAGAN
Permanent Representative of the Philippines

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Zbigniew WLOSOWICZ
Permanent Representative of Poland

(Signed) Ms. Brenda DASSENT
Representative
Permanent Mission of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. George W. ODLUM
Permanent Representative of Saint Lucia

(Signed) H.E. Mrs. Annette DES ILES
Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago

(Signed) Col. Tim MANNERS-SMITH
Counsellor - Military Adviser
Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mrs. Madeleine ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of the United States of America

Annex I

Recommendation of the States members of the multinational force in Haiti to the Security Council on the situation in Haiti

A secure and stable environment now exists in Haiti, and the States members of the multinational force recommend that the Security Council determine that it is appropriate for the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) to begin assuming the full range of its functions. In making this recommendation, the States members of the multinational force take note of and confirm the findings of the report of the Commander of the multinational force of 9 January 1995. Security Council resolution 940 (1994) authorized the multinational force to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, the return of President Aristide and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that would permit the implementation of the Governors Island agreement. All of these goals and more have been accomplished.

Annex II

Statement dated 15 January 1995 by the Commander of the multinational force assessing the situation in Haiti

Security Council resolution 940 (1994) sets conditions for the transition from the multinational force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) based upon the assessment of the Commander of the multinational force, and allows the transfer of the multinational force functions to UNMIH when (a) a secure and stable environment has been established and (b) UNMIH has adequate force capability and structure to assume the full range of its functions.

In accordance with resolution 940 (1994), the multinational force Commander in Haiti, in conjunction with subordinate multinational contingent commanders, declares that a secure and stable environment has been established in Haiti, attaining the first of two requirements to satisfy the conditions for the transition to UNMIH. The multinational force has facilitated the departure of the coup leaders from Haiti and the return of President Aristide and other legitimate government authorities, and established the secure and stable environment necessary to permit full implementation of the Governors Island agreement.

In attaining secure and stable conditions, the multinational force has achieved the following:

(a) Elected authorities of the Government of Haiti are able to carry out day-to-day functions without interference. The executive and legislative branches of government are functioning and able to conduct the business of government;

(b) No serious threat of government overthrow exists;

(c) Adequate security provisions are in place to prevent threats to President Aristide or government officials' personal security;

(d) International personnel in Haiti are able to circulate and conduct business freely;

(e) Large-scale civil disorder has ended; Haitian security forces capable of addressing smaller disturbances have been constituted and trained;

(f) Organized political violence has substantially diminished. Most existing violence is the result of criminal activity and social disputes;

(g) The vetting of the Forces Armées d'Haiti, the training of an Interim Public Security Force (IPSF) and the restructuring of the military are under way. Police legislation has been adopted by Parliament, and military reform is under way. The 3,000-man IPSF has been trained and deployed throughout the country in conjunction with international police monitors, who provide a continuous presence and expertise (and will continue to do so under UNMIH).

The multinational force Commander stands ready to assist in the completion of the second condition of Security Council resolution 940 (1994), UNMIH's full readiness, with the goal of a transition from the multinational force to UNMIH in March 1995.

Major General David C. MEADE
Commander of the
Multinational Force in Haiti

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Security Council

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Addendum

Add the following name to the list of signatories:

(Signed) H.E. Herbert G. V. YOUNG
Permanent Representative
of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

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